

THE RE IS CAST,

And the Ticket of the National Democracy is Flung to the Breeze.

The Red Bandana Captured Second Place with Only Nominal Opposition.

The Result Received by the Convention and Guests with Unbounded Enthusiasm.

The Platform on Which the Democracy Ask the Suffrages of the American Voter.

St. Louis, June 5.—At 1:35 p. m. the vast assemblage was stirred by a salvo from the gavel of Chairman Barnum, and the Democratic Convention of 1898 was formally in session. The chairman introduced Bishop J. J. Grace, of St. Louis, who opened the proceedings with prayer. He rendered devout thanks for the many benefits which this country had received from the hands of Providence, prayed for a continuance of those bounties, and called down the divine blessing upon the President and all others in authority.

The chairman then stated that acting under an authority conferred upon him by the National Democratic committee, he was present to the convention the names of the persons selected by the committee to preside over and officiate at the convention.

As the secretary read the name of S. M. White, of California, as temporary chairman, the convention greeted him with cheers.

Mr. White, in accepting the temporary chairmanship, promised that California's gratitude for the honor conferred upon her through him as one of her representatives would be substantially shown in the campaign. He called attention to the fact that up to four years ago the Democratic party had been in a position of disadvantage, a wide-spread feeling that a change from Republican guidance might be attended by dangers from the faults of that guidance were not denied.

The chairman announced, amid applause, that credentials had been handed in from a delegation from Alaska, this being the first time that a delegation of that Territory had sought admission to a National Democratic Convention.

Congressman Timothy J. Campbell presented a memorial declaring that the Monroe doctrine should be practically enforced; that American States should be protected from European encroachment, even by force if necessary, and that the closest commercial and political relations should be maintained with the Mexican, Central American and South American States. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Then Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That this convention approves of and hereby endorses the principle of tariff reform enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy to a National Democratic Convention.

Referred to the committee on resolutions. J. C. Webb, of Alabama, submitted the report of the committee on credentials, which was unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for and submitted by Mr. Lewis O. Collins, of Colorado. He recommended that the convention should adopt the regulations and order of business that prevailed in the Chicago Convention of 1884, with the addition of the following: That the convention should be held in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 10th day of June, 1898.

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RESOLUTIONS.
Ala.—H. C. Thompson, Miss.—E. C. Stringer.
Ark.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Cal.—Clay W. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Conn.—Alfred E. Burr, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Del.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Ga.—F. G. DuBois, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Ind.—David S. Turpie, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Iowa.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Kan.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Ky.—Henry Watterson, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
La.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Maine.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Md.—A. P. Gorman, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Mich.—Geo. M. Tapscott, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Miss.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Mo.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.

National Committee.
The following are the members of the National Committee selected by the State delegations:
Ala.—J. C. Semple, Miss.—J. C. Frasier.
Ark.—S. W. Fordyce, Miss.—C. A. Johnson.
Cal.—M. F. Tarpey, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Conn.—W. H. Barnum, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
Del.—J. H. Taylor, Neb.—Jas. E. North.
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Mr. O'Brien, of Minnesota, said that as there was a contest in the Dakota delegation, the only contest before the convention, he would move that the Dakota delegates be excluded from any participation in the convention's proceedings until the report of the credentials committee was made and the effect of this proposition was adopted without opposition.

Roswell P. Flower, of New York, rose to offer a resolution that New Jersey offered an amendment, fixing the hour at ten o'clock. He wanted, he said, to see the Democratic ticket nominated to-morrow, and not on the third day.

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can people. He continued: "The hand that framed the immortal Declaration of Independence, and guided the emancipation country to progress and glory, is the hand that guides us now."



Press Gallery

still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our Government can securely rest, upon which the peace, prosperity and liberty of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the Apostle of Democracy—Thomas Jefferson. The Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in:

First. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious and political.

Second. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

Third. Support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of the domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies.

Fourth. The preservation of the general Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety abroad.

A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided.

Sixth. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republicanism, from which it no appeal can be made, to force the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism.

Seventh. A well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war.

Eighth. The supremacy of the civil over the military authorities.

Ninth. Economy in public expenses, that no man's property be burdened.

Tenth. The honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith.

Eleventh. Encouragement of agriculture and commerce, and the free trade of the world.

Twelfth. The diffusion of information and arrangement of all abuses at the bar of public opinion.

Thirteenth. Freedom of religion.

Fourteenth. Freedom of the press.

Fifteenth. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus.

Sixteenth. Trial by jury impartially selected.

Seventeenth. The golden rule of conduct, that no man's taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the just expenses of the Government.

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Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, moved that when the convention's current Round be until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. This was amended to 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. Renewed confusion prevailed, and a member of the upper Delegation of Pennsylvania, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, but that no ballot be taken until the committee on platform had reported.

Mr. Brown, of Ohio, asked that the latter clause be stricken out, and by majority when the convention refused to adjourn and adopted Hensel's resolution.

The clerk proceeded to call the roll, and Alabama was named. The chairman of the delegation responded that they tendered the first place on the call and the right to speak to the platform.

The clerk then called the roll, and the names of the candidates were read. The names of the candidates were read.

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fore, adorned at the ballot-box by the suffrages of the people.

Of all the industrious free men of our land an immense majority, including every tier of the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly every thing they consume is increased by the favoritism of an annual system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the necessities of life should be unjustly increased to all our people.

Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unnecessary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob the many.

Every Democratic rule of governmental action should be a rule of economy. The taxation, a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury.

The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury, from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$100,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense accumulation, the remedy of the Republican party was to meet and exhaust it by extravagant appropriations. It is a reform to reduce the surplus to a minimum, to public expenditure and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industries and enterprises should not, and need not be endangered, by the reduction and correction of burdens of taxation.

On the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, the due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industries and enterprises by giving them assurance of an extended market and steady and continuous operation.

In the interest of American labor, which should in no event be neglected, the revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the Democratic party and to promote the advantage of such labor by cheapening the cost of the necessities of life in the home of every workman, and at the same time securing to him steady employment, is a reform of the highest importance.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our National life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

When the attention of Senator Gorman to Mr. Gray and moved the nomination be made unanimous, which was carried by acclamation.

At 1:55 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

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Martin Maginnis, of Nevada, said a few words from his seat for Thurman.

Senator Voorhees' speech nominating Gray threatened Cleveland with defeat in very plain words; if Gray was not nominated, Cleveland would not be elected without the vote of Indiana, and Indiana could not be carried by the Democracy if Gray was not nominated. The speech was rather solidly received by the convention, in spite of the applause of the Gray men.

Mr. Settle, of Kentucky, in seconding the nomination of Gray, alluded to Cleveland as that "bull-headed gentleman who once occupied the White House, and who had no discernment, but this description of the President was received with hearty laughter.

The names of the candidates were then called—Thurman, Gray and Black. The critical moment had arrived. The roll was called.

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PITH AND POINT.

—God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.

—Among the books that have helped them, pugilists always enumerate the scrap-book.—Puck.

—The man who has worked himself up in this world is always the hardest on those beneath him.—Judge.

—An exchange says "there are too many humorists." Mistake. There are too many pretended humorists.

—All men are born free and equal, according to law;—N. O. Haynays.

A good many of the people who are restless in Canada are those who have neglected to do any settling over here.—Yonkers Statesman.

—Nothing will make a healthy man tired quicker than reading a long list of rules for good health.—Martha's Vineyard Herald.

—An Atchison (Kas.) woman did a big washing the other day, cooked dinner and whipped a child, and then fell dead from over-exercising.

—If the world were willing to accept most men at their own valuation it would have to go into voluntary bankruptcy in a fortnight.—Somerville Journal.

—We sleep, but the loom of life never stops, and the pattern which is weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when it comes up to-morrow.

—The woman who shows her love of admiration has not been spoiled by flattery. Only the spoiled girls take it as a matter of course.—Philadelphia Call.

—The man who borrows one dollar from you and neglects to return it is often thought to have a poor memory, when, in fact, the man is poor, and not the memory.

—The man who is a lover named Borg, with a wife who is a frog, is a frog.

—The habit of studying before proceeding is co-existent with the necessity of considering before acting; and a man who is reticent concerning one-half of his thoughts is not communicative about the other half.

—The men who get through the most work are those who never seem to be busy, while those who have a morbid habit of being busy and never have a moment's leisure are the worst of time-wasters.

—Take care of the truth, and the errors will take care of themselves. You may destroy a hundred truths, and yet not establish a single truth. But you may, by establishing a single truth, put to flight with one blow a hundred heresies.—Dean Stanley.

—In civil society, external advantages make us more respected. A man with a good coat upon his back meets with a better reception than he who has a bad one. You may analyze this and say, what is there in it? But that will avail you nothing, for it is a part of the general system.

ASSURITIES OF LIFE.

Foolish Things of Which No Sensible Person Would Be Guilty.